FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES 23 NOVEMBER

AU231118 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The second sitting of the first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly opened this morning at 1000. The deputies and guests welcomed with strong applause the entrance of Comrade Enver Hoxha, beloved leader of the party and people; Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali and others.

Comrade Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, who chairs this sitting, gave the floor to Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presented the program of the Council of Ministers and its composition.

Following a recess, discussions ensued on the program of the Council of Ministers presented by its chairman, Comrade Adil Carcani. [words indistinct]

Carcani Speech

AU240830 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Speech by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, delivered to the first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly in Tirana on 23 November 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies: I feel that it is my duty to heartily thank you for the trust and great honor that you have paid to me by giving me the task of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The honor and trust you showed me belongs in the first place to our glorious party, its correct line and unwavering loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

I assure you that loyally implementing the party's line and directives, its teachings and those of Comrade Enver Hoxha, beloved leader of the party and people, I will use all energies to honorably carry out this task and justify the trust given to me. [applause]

The elections for the deputies of the People's Assembly, which were carried out in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and great mobilization created in our country by the decisions of the historic Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver's speech to his electors on 10 November this year, were a great political event in our people's life. They were characterized by unbounded love for the party, which was expressed in the election results for the candidates of the democratic front, in which 100 percent of voters participated and 99.99 percent voted for the deputies of the People's Assembly. This is a brilliant political victory for our party.

Our people met these elections with many achievements in all fields and with a steel-like unity in the face of which all intrigues and plots of the internal and external enemies have been broken and smashed. Against this magnificent unity of the people and party, Mehmet Shehu -- one of the most dangerous traitors and enemies of Socialist Albania, a spy and mercenary of foreign agencies -- broke his head.

Our country's internal situation is healthy, strong and stable. The amnesty or reduction of sentences for many condemned persons for various penal acts recently made by decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly also testifies to this. The years of the previous legislature, under the party's leadership with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, constitute another glorious period of our people for the country's socialist construction and the homeland's defense.

The obstacles and difficulties of the encirclement and blockade, the deep crisis which has engulfed the capitalist-revisionist world, and the brutal severing of economic relations by the Chinese revisionists in the middle of the previous 5-year plan were successfully overcome.

Our socialist economy was further and rapidly developed, relying on its own forces. Today it is capable of fully securing its extended socialist reproduction and advancing to new heights in implementing the magnificent program set by the Eighth AWP Congress. These magnificient achievements in Socialist Albania were not a gift from anyone. They are the fruit of the efforts and self-sacrificing work of our people, who, with a profound political and ideological maturity under the party's leadership, overcame all difficulties and obstacles, strengthened their readiness and revolutionary vigilance and made our economy strong and independent, capable also of successfully overcoming nature's ill fortunes such as the strong earthquake of 17 November this year which caused serious damage, but whose consequences will be completely eliminated by December this year. [applause]

During the period of the previous legislature (1979-1982) the general social production increased at an average annual rate of about 5 percent, and the national income increased at a higher rate than the general social production itself. Thus we assured a correct combination of the increase of the number of workers in the material production sphere and other sectors with the increase of work's social productivity and the employment of all workers. Through the increase of income gained from the export of our goods, we completely met import needs without any external aid or credit. The state budget successfully met all the cultural and economic development and the strengthening of the homeland's defense capability.

In this way, as Comrade Enver declared in his meeting with electors of district No 210 in Tirana, Socialist Albania is today a competely free and independent country and state, which is not obliged to anyone for anything. Tutelage and diktat, interventions and debts from which not only small states suffer, but also larger ones, are alien to it. During the previous legislature our socialist industry further advanced toward a complex development, successfully preceding the country's whole socioeconomic development. Each year the increase of industrial production has been over 6 percent. Some 187 new industrial projects were completed and commissioned: the "Drita e Partise" hydropower plant in Fierze, the second furnace in the Elbasan "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, a refractors materials plant, a ferro-chrome plant and others.

Industry's quantitative and qualitative development, according to the orientations and directives of the party, which always give priority to developing heavy industry, has resulted in improvements in its structure. In this sphere, the energy industry has been especially strengthened, which has not only met the country's needs for fuel and electrical energy, but also the needs of exports. About three times more oil and gas were produced in 1982 than in 1960 [words indistinct] in oil, 5 times more coal and 18 times more electrical energy. The priority development of the energy industry has been made in unity with the development of all industrial branches, especially with the mineral extracting and processing industry, chemical industry, timber industry, and the mechanical industry which is increasingly becoming a strong base for deepening the scientific-technical revolution and fulfilling the economy's needs for spare parts and machinery and equipment.

The implementation of the party's policy on the development of heavy industry has become inseparable from domestic utilization of raw materials. The quantitative and qualitative increase of this branch's production in assortment and variety has been an important factor in regularly supplying the market and people with mass consumer goods.

Our socialist agriculture has made important steps forward during the previous legislature. Its development, in harmony with all other economic branches and sectors, for a great agricultural and livestock production is relying on more advanced agricultural techniques.

It has now entered and is advancing toward an intensive development, which is characterrized by an uninterrupted increase of agricultural crop yields. Bread-grain yields increased 3.6 times in 1982 as against 1960, rice 2.3 times, sugar-beet 2.7 times, and milk 2.5 times per cow and so forth. A considerable contribution to these results has been made by the further strengthening of the material-technical agricultural base with the necessary materials and technical means, and the important measures to perfect socioeconomic relations, especially to strengthen the cooperativist property and to reduce the cooperativists' plot. All these material, social and economic factors, despite very difficult weather conditions, especially this year's unusual drought, have resulted in the agricultural and livestock production's being stable and continually increasing each year two to three times more than the population growth. Thus the people's satisfactory supply of agricultural and livestock products have been ensured.

This precipitous economic and cultural development has always been based on a wide program of investments and capital constructions. During the previous legislature's 4 years, the volume of investments of over 17 billion leks was completely covered by our socialist accumulation, from our material, monetary and currency resources. Socialist Albania today has been changed into a great construction site, with industrial agricultural transportation, sociocultural projects, drafted and constructed by our heroic working class which the party created and by talented engineers and specialists who are able to draft and construct projects of a world standard, from furnaces and hydropower plants to art works of a high cultural and architectural standard.

The country's uninterrupted socioeconomic development, guided with special care by the party, has secured the further improvement of the people's living and cultural conditions. The real income per capita has increased about 2 percent on the average each year during the previous legislature's 4 years. The volume of goods turnover increased and services to the people were raised to a higher scale. Communal sector and health services were improved. All this further development and revolutionary transformation of the country's life was carried out through a fierce class struggle against the plots and efforts of the internal and external enemies, such as the great plot headed by leading agent Mehmet Shehu and his collaborators who wanted to overthrow the party and the people's state.

These magnificent victories achieved in our country assume special importance when we compare them to the critical situation which has engulfed the bourgeois-revisionist countries. The deep political and economic crisis in these countries is increasingly burdening the living standard of the working masses. Inflation, unemployment, price and tax rises now have become a normal feature of this exploitative order which is daily adding to the number of unemployed and worsening other living conditions. Our people do not know such things as taxes and tariffs, unemployment, inflation and price rises. On the contrary, this year too they profited by 70 million leks from the new price reduction. All these things clearly speak for the superiority of our socioeconomic order over the capitalist-revisionist order, for the vitality of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, for the correct economic line and policy pursued by our party. [applause]

Led by the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, during this time, the Council of Ministers has taken a number of measures to continually raise the standard of the economy's management and scientific organization, struggling against manifestations of formality and bureaucracy, old work forms and methods by the economic and state organs.

Improvements have begun to be made in the more correct allocation of authority to the state organs and their organizational structures on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, better struggling against manifestations of excessive centralism and also tendencies of liberalism.

In this way, every organ and worker must work with high sense of responsibility in carrying out their set tasks. The tasks of economic and cultural development have always been considered in close connection with raising the capability of our socialist homeland's defense, strengthening the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and perfecting the consolidating our socialist law.

As a result of all these victories, the prestige and authority of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the world has been raised more than ever.

Comrade deputies, having also the opinion of the AWP Central Committee, I propose the following make-up of the Council of Ministers:

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers	Manush Myftiu
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers	Besnik Bekteshi
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Reis Malile
Minister of People's Defense	Prokop Murra
Minister of Internal Affairs	Hekuran Isai
Chairman of the State Planning Commission	Harilla Papajorgji
Minister of Finance	Qirjako Mihali
Minister of Industry and Mines	Hajredin Celiku
Minister of Energy	Lavdosh Hametaj
Minister of Light Industry and Food Industry	Vito Kapo
Minister of Agriculture	Themie Thomai
Minister of Construction	Farudin Hoxha
Minister of Communications	Luan Babameto
Minister of Domestic Trade	Osman Murati
Minister of Foreign Trade	Shane Korbeci
Minister of Communal Services	Kudret Arapi
Minister of Education and Culture	Tefta Cami
Minister of Health	Ajli Alushani

The new Council of Ministers, which includes many new members who are skillful and have wide scientific knowledge of management, in all its activity for the country's socioeconomic development, will be led by the party's line and policy, by its orientations and directives. Its activity will especially be concentrated in implementing the directives and orientations of the Eighth AWP Congress to realize the Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and cultural development and for strengthening the country's defense. It will work and take all measures to continually raise the scientific standards of economic organization and management, to secure the maximal mobilization of human and material resources and reserves which are created by our economy's dynamic development.

The further deepening of the process of the country's socialist industrialization, always giving priority to the development of heavy industry, will be one of the most important tasks of the Council of Ministers. In this sphere, priority will be given to measures to further strengthen the energy industry so that the country's increasing needs will be fulfiled with every kind of energy materials and to secure from export important currency incomes.

The growth of production of liquid and solid fuels will be treated in harmony with their use, thus uninterruptedly strengthening the regimen of thrift. Fulfilling the tasks in the development of the extracting and processing industry of useful minerals sets forth great demands for the state and economic organs to increase their variety and reserves. For this aim, geological surveys will be further consolidated, the technique of mineral extraction will be further perfected, thus lowering costs and losses incured during their exploitation. The tasks for the development of the mineral extracting industry will be considered inseparably from the measures for deepening the full processing cycle of our minerals so we can gain from them as many necessary products as possible for our economy and so we can increase exports.

In this sphere, effective measures will be taken to intensify the assimilation of productive capacities in the Elbasan "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine and to widen the range of its products by constructing new plants. Special care will be shown to icnrease the broader and deeper utilization in the mechanical industry and to take fuller measures to organize the production of this industrial branch on scientific bases, to perfect production's technology and to further intensify the process of cooperation specialization and concentration. The chemical industry will especially increase the production of phosphate and chemical fertilizers to protect plants so it will properly support the important program of agricultural and livestock production.

All measures to realize the planed tasks in heavy industry will always be implemented inseparably from the problems of the light and food industry's development. Great care will be given to the work for implementing the task set by the Eighth AWP Congress to radically improve quality, to increase assortments and varieties of mass consumer goods which the light and food industry produces so the people's needs will be continually better fulfilled. The intensive development of agriculture on the basis of the implementation of a scientific agro-technique and dissemination of advanced experience, its uninterrupted supply with necessary technology and materials, the continual perfecting of socialist relations in the countryside in a correct and revolutionary way according to the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver -- these will always be the object of special work of the Council of Ministers.

The implementation in agriculture, in the production of bread grains, vegetables, indsutrial crops [words indistinct], as well as the increase of livestock products will be tackled as a whole, considering them as an important source in feeding the population, in meeting the needs of other branches of the economy and in increasing exports.

The Council of Ministers will work to fully implement the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress to give priority to the intensification of a large part of the country's lowland areas and to spread the advanced experience of the higher-type cooperative in agricultural concentration, specialization and rotation. The increase in agricultural and livestock yields will be accompanied by the further consolidation and more rational utilization of the material and technical base of this branch of the economy on the basis of a more perfected scientific organization and management and a higher productivity. The measures for the development of the livestock sector and its increased productivity will be centered primarily on the scientific methods of husbandry, through the more rapid improvement of breeds, the improvement of the fodder base and the introduction of more scientific methods of feeding.

At the same time, in all the aforementioned measures and in the full implementation of the party's economic policy in the field of agriculture, all respective state and economic organs will be required to give priority to the fulfillment of their tasks in the field of agriculture, particularly in securing the necessary material and technical base and in the collection and processing of all agricultural and livestock products.

The Council of Ministers will show particular solicitude in the implementation of the program of capital investments and construction approved by the party at its eighth congress for the development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy and culture. All the necessary measures will be adopted to better coordinate the effort of the construction and investment organs. Plan discipline is to be strengthened in the study, designing and implementation of projects and schedules. Particular care will be shown to improving the quality of construction materials in order to increase their strength, resistance and variety in the construction of economic and sociocultural projects. Economic, financial and banking control is to be intensified to ensure the economic use of funds and construction materials.

The important tasks set out by the fifth AWP Central Committee plenum for the development of transportation are being implemented by the Council of Ministers. In this context, attention will be centered on the implementation of all measures pertaining to the priority intensification of railroad transportation, considering it as the main form of transportation for the movement of goods. Attention will also be centered on other measures to increase the effectiveness of all other forms of transportation on the basis of a more rational utilization and higher technical and economic indexes.

The Council of Ministers will take all necessary measures to increase the quality and variety of exports and to find more profitable export markets. The tasks pertaining to the fulfillment of export plans will be given priority in order to further improve the active balance of our trade, to increase exports and bring in imports on time, also constantly increasing our efforts to produce commodities domestically and to utilize them thriftily.

In building its present and future relying entirely on its own efforts, Socialist Albania is not all isolated, as the enemies of the Albanian people are proclaiming in their propaganda. On the contrary, Albania is trading with numerous countries throughout the world. These relations will be further increased in the future, without any assistance and credits, rigorously adhering to normal trade practices on the basis of mutual benefit.

The implementation of the task stipulated by the Eighth AWP Congress to raise the material and cultural standards of the people will continue to be at the center of our attention, in the countryside as well as in the cities. Particular attention will be paid to the great and important problem of ensuring full employment, the completion of 80,000 apartments in the cities and the countryside, the supply of the market with the necessary foodstuffs and industrial commodities, the increased role of the trade and communal sectors to meet increasingly better the demands of the people on time and in quality.

The implementation of the tasks set out for the development of all sectors of the economy will be considered by the Council of Ministers as being indivisible from the development of education and culture, science and medicine, particularly in raising the quality of the work done in our schools to provide the new generations with contemporary knowledge and in raising the standard of medical service in all required directions. All the tasks pertaining to the implementation of the state plan will be dealt with by fully coordinating its economic and financial aspects, adopting all the measures to constantly increase the social productivity of labor and to increase the effectiveness of material and monetary assets.

In this context, special measures will be adopted to raise the active role of the financial organs, to strengthen the stability of our finances and to strengthen state control through the financial system.

The Council of Ministers will adopt all necessary measures to further strengthen the country's defense potential and enable it to defeat any enemy who would dare violate the territorial integrity of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, our national sovereignty, the victories attained and the country's socialist construction. The organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will be further strengthened, and so will the state security system, the people's police and the border guards in defense of our socialist order.

The improvement of management and the scientific organization of work will continue to be at the center of attention of the Council of Ministers. The knowledge and implementation of the directives and decisions of the party, the creation of full confidence among the people for the absolute necessity and implementation of the principle of collegiality in the examination of problems and decisionmaking and the strengthening of state discipline to ensure their implementation -- all this will be at the foundation of our method and style of work.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has devoted special attention to the implementation of the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress in the field of foreign policy. It has followed the course of events in the world with special care and attention and has adopted correct and principled positions in defense of the interests of our country, the cause of socialism and the revolution, the liberation of the peoples and the preservation of peace.

The Council of Ministers has always borne in mind the fact that the present-day international situation is tense and fraught with dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples. There are centers of tension and war in various regions. This is a direct consequence of the aggressive and hegemonistic policy of the United States, the Soviet Union and other imperialist and reactionary forces. The superpowers are brutally interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries, threatening and intimidating them, and, in numerous cases, such as in Afghanistan, Lebanon, El Salvador and other countries, they are resorting even to direct military violence. Their preparations for war have intensified. They are conducting an arms race of unprecedented dimensions in history, they are increasing the number of their military bases in foreign countries and they are instigating hostility between various peoples and countries in order to create conflicts and subjugate them all the more easily. Their economic expansion has assumed monstrous proportions. This is done by the granting of loans, credits, aid and so forth. Many countries are on the verge of total bankruptcy.

Under these conditions, the interests of all freedom-loving peoples require that the hegemonic policy and diktat of the superpowers be resolutely opposed, that their conspriacies and intrigues be exposed and that their warmongering plans be foiled. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has never reconciled itself to the policy of the military and economic blocs, to the presence of military bases on foreign soil, to the facilities provided by certain countries to the air and naval forces of the superpowers and to alliances threatening the freedom and independence of third countries. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has insisted and continues to insist that an end be put to these mechanisms created by imperialism to enslave and exploit the peoples.

On the eve of the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly, Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered an important speech to his constituents in which he once again dealt extensively with the principles and positions of our party and state with regard to current international problems and various countries.

That speech constitutes a clear program for the activity of the Council of Ministers in the field of international relations, to which it will resolutely abide in every field and on every problem.

The Council of Ministers will also continue in the future to follow a principled, resolute and completely independent and sovereign policy. There will never be rapprochement of reconciliation with U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, which are the greatest enemies of our and other peoples. We have harbored and continue to harbor no illusions with regard to any of the superpowers. The policy of the United States and of the Soviet Union is not dependent on individuals who may be at the head of their leading teams, but on their social system itself, which is an imperialist, oppressive and exploiting system.

We are in favor of normal relations with other countries and the development of cooperation in the fields of trade, culture, science and so forth, on the basis of equality, noninterference in domestic affairs and the observance of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

At the same time, we will continue to resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for freedom and independence, the struggle of the Afghan people to liberate themselves from the Soviet occupiers, the struggle of the Palestinian people to have a country of their own, as well as the struggle of other Arab peoples for the liberation of their territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors.

Proceeding from the desire for goodneighborliness, the Council of Ministers has devoted special attention to relations with neighboring states. We notice with satisfaction that positive results have been reached in our relations with these states and we wish them to develop further on the road of friendship and cooperation, to the benefit of our peoples and of peace in this area.

Our relations with the Republic of Turkey are developing correctly. An ancient and sincere friendship bind the Albanian and Turkish peoples. We stand for and will constantly work to strengthen our collaboration in all fields to our mutual benefit and the achievements attained so far in the relations between our countries.

We also correctly appreciate our relations with neighboring Greece and will do all we can to develop these relations and to preserve and strengthen the friendship between the Greek and Albanian peoples, a friendship built on sound bases.

Nor will we fail to continue our efforts in regularly developing relations with Italy in all fields and to our mutual benefit.

Our country has pursued a policy of goodneighborliness toward Yugoslavia, too, but the Yugoslav side has not pursued a similar policy toward us.

The People' Socialist Republic of Albania has never been and is not in favor of the destabilization of the Yugoslav Federation. If a number of problems have emerged in the relations between our countries, hindering their regular development, this is not owing to any fault on our part. The situation that has arisen is linked with the position of Yugoslavia, which -- as Comrade Enver Hoxha clearly pointed out in his speech to his constituents 2 weeks ago -- has interfered and is constantly interfering in our domestic affairs and has hatched up dangerous conspiracies against our country.

This situation is also linked with the position of the Yugoslav leadership toward our brethren in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, who are being persecuted and deprived of their democratic and national rights. We cannot remain indifferent in the face of the savage campaign conducted against the Albanian culture, language and traditions in Kosovo and other areas inhabited by Albanians.

We have supported and will continue to support the legitimate demands of our Albanian brothers, because these demands are just and do not run counter to the Yugoslav Constitution. Our stand toward the problem of Kosovo does not constitute interference in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia, but an acknowledged right in the practice of normal international relations.

As we have stressed on several occasions, the normal development of relations between Albania and Yugoslavia will depend on the latter's position toward Albania, as well as on the treatment of our Albanian brethren who have been living for centuries in their territories in Yugoslavia.

The Council of Ministers has made known its stand concerning relations with the FRG. Commercial exchanges on the basis of mutual benefit are being conducted at a satisfactory level between the two countries. We believe that with goodwill the old contentious problems between the two countries will be resolved. It is up to the West German side to make specific and constructive steps in response to our position on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Council of Ministers will resolutely defend the legitimate rights of our people and will demand that all assets that have been plundered and unjustly kept, such as the Albanian gold currency frozen in London banks, be returned to our country.

The victories attained by our people in the construction of socialism and the party's correct line in the foreign policy field have resulted in the positions of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania being stronger than ever before. The Council of Ministers will struggle to implement this line to the end and to raise the prestige and reputation our country enjoys in the world even higher.

Comrade deputies, the implementation of the program of the Council of Ministers presented to this People's Assembly, which is fully based on the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress, requires that the mobilization and fervor at work of the working people be further raised, together with the revolutionary vigilance and readiness to defend the victories attained.

The Albanian people are on the eve of the great event of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence. We are reminded of the centuries-long battles and the great efforts made by our people to gain their freedom and the country's independence and to arrive at the victories that we are now enjoying in the era of the party. Therefore in celebrating this distinguished anniversary, we are inspired and are mobilizing ourselves to be ready at all times to defend the country's freedom and independence,to work tirelessly for the good and prosperity of the people and of our Socialist Albania.

I assure you once again that the Council of Ministers, under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, supported by the invincible unity between the people and the party and through its tireless efforts, will honorably and loyally carry out the tasks arising from the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and will resolutely struggle to implement the principled Marxist-Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party in defense of the lofty interests of the people, the country, socialism and the revolution. [applause]

Closing Session

AU232140 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Discussions continued during the afternoon session of the Peoples Assembly.

Deputies Luan Babameto, Faik Gashi, (Ahmet Tosia), Haxhi Rexhani and Faik Cinaj spoke. After the discussions ended, the deputies unanimously approved the makeup and program of the Council of Ministers. The approval was met with the long applause of those present. The assembly made the respective decision.

On the fifth point of the agenda, the election of the high court of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the appointment of the general attorney and the deputy general attorney of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the floor was taken by Deputy Lumturi Rexha, who, on behalf of a group of deputies from the districts of Tirana, Kruje, Lezhe, Shkoder, Librazhd and Gramshm proposed the makeup of the high court as follows: president, Aranit Cela, deputy secretaries, Eleni Selenica and Kleanthi Koci, members, (Adil Velja), Ali Zanko, (Ajet Haxhia), (Fatmira Leskaj), Halil Kopani, Halil Sinani, Lile Robo, Liri Gjoliku, Luan Omari, Muharem Kushi, Tamara Malaj, Thanas Vaso, Stavri Ceco, Shefqet Muci, Viktor Konomi, Violeta Zeko, Dylbere Malindi and Zai Vuci. The (?50) assistant judges of the Supreme Court were also proposed. Likewise she also proposed that Rrapo Mino be appointed general attorney and Abaz Brati deputy general attorney.

The proposals which were presented were unanimously approved by the deputies, after which the last point on the agenda was discussed, Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the presidium of the People's Assembly, presented on behalf of the Presidium the report on the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The deputies unanimously approved the decrees in their entirety and article by article.

Comrade Pali Miska, president of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, said in his closing speech:

[Begin recording] Comrade deputies: The first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly has successfully discussed and made the appropriate decisions on all matters on the agenda. It has elected the Presidium and other organs of the People's Assembly, appointed the Council of Ministers and fully approved its program, elected the high court and appointed the general attorney and his deputy.

After the elections of 14 November, we came to this session with the people's great trust, a trust which in the first place belongs to our glorious party and our beloved teacher and leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, who have raised Socialist Albania to new heights, who continually and with special care have educated our people politically and ideologically with the eternal teachings of Marxism-Leninism and have instructed them in the wave of struggle and work to construct socialism in the country and defend the homeland.

As shown in the proceedings of this session, during the 4 years of the ninth legislature, under the party's leadership headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the self-sacrificing work of the working class, cooperativist peasantry and all other workers, our country has scored new achievements in all the fields of socialist construction and the country's defense. All these victories are an illustration in practice of our glorious party's correct line.

They clearly express its struggle and efforts for the homeland's uninterrupted progress and [word indistinct], for increasing its prosperity, for the continually greater flourishing of culture, art and science. For making the life of the working masses forever more beautiful and the defense of the socialist homeland ever stronger.

Due to the correct, principled and resolute foreign policy pursued by our party, the years of the ninth legislature saw a further increase in the authority of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The uncompromising stand of Socialist Albania toward U.S. imperialism, Yugoslav revisionism, great-Serb chauvinism and world reaction invite the admiration and support of the freedom-loving peoples and the many friends and well-wishers throughout the world.

All our people work and feel proud of the progress made and the marked achievements because they will serve as a [word indistinct] and as a powerful base to raise mobilization at work, to fulfill all the magnificent tasks set by the historic Eighth AWP Congress and to increase achievements and to score greater new achievements also in the future.

The unmasking by our Marxist-Leninist party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, of the agent activity of the hated enemy of the people and party, of the [word indistinct] of imperialism and revisionism simultaneously [word indistinct] has further strengthened and steeled our unity. Thus, [word indistinct] closed ranks and heroically with a steel-like unity around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, vigilant and unafraid [words indistinct].

Against this unity our internal and external enemies will always be smashed and broken every time they appear. We have an internal situation which is healthier than ever. It was forcefully reflected with unusual [word indistinct] during the campaign for the elections of the People's Assembly deputies. The historic speech by Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered to the electors of District No. 210 in Tirana fired our hearts and uplifted us all and increased our magnificent people's political enthusiasm. It aroused their optimism with a drive never seen before. Let us forever keep alive and maintain this revolutionary optimistic atmosphere. Let us utilize it to fulfill the many tasks ahead of schedule, to always overcome natural disasters such as the earthquake of 17 November in some districts.

In closing the proceedings of the first session of the People's Assembly, I invite you, comrade deputies, to join all your strength together with the people as their representatives in the highest state organ to increase mobilization at work, to conclude the 1982 plan and that of the Seventh 5-Year Plan approved by the historic Eighth AWP Congress with the best results. I greet you all on the great celebrations -- the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence and the 38th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution. The proceedings of the first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly are declared closed. [applause] [end recording]

Party Appointments

AU231513 Tirana ATA in English 1617 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 23 ATA -- Upon the decision of the Central Committee of the PLA (Party of Labor), the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee Comrade Pali Miska, who was elected chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, was recommended to be appointed first secretary of the party committee of the industrial district of Elbasan.

The alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee Comrade Llambi Gegprifti was appointed director of the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine in Tirana.

Comrade Petro Dode, member of the Central Committee of the PLA, was recommended to be appointed first secretary of the party committee of Vlore District.

Comrade Nedin Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the PLA was recommended to be appointed chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Gjirokastra District.

Comrade Esma Ulqinaku was appointed first vice-minister of light and foodstuff industry.

Comrade Rahman Hanku, member of the Central Committee of the party, until now minister of construction, was elected member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

More on 22 Nov Session

AU231151 [Editorial Report] Tirana ATA in English at 1100 GMT on 23 November 1982 reports on the first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, held on 22 November. The report says: "The report of the mandatory commission was read out at the People's Assembly. It reads among others: In this legislature, the makeup of the People's Assembly is as follows: Out of 250 deputies, 113 have been elected for the first time, or 45.2 per cent. 95 deputies (men and women) are of worker origin, situation or descent, 73 deputies are from the cooperativist peasantry. 76 women or 30.4 per cent of the deputies to the People's Assembly have been elected in this forum. 4 Heroes of the People and 20 Heroes of Socialist Labour are deputies.

"The educational and cultural level of the deputies has witnessed rise. In this legislature 192 deputies or 76.8 per cent are with higher education. Among the deputies there are leading cadres of party and state organs, economists, engineers, agronomists, physicians, lawyers. Working people of education, art and culture, science, etc.

"According to the ages, the situation of the deputies is as follows: 11 deputies or 4.4 per cent are 18 to 27 years old, 126 or 50 per cent are 28 to 40 years old, 98 deputies or 39.2 per cent are 41 to 60 years old and 16 deputies or 6.4 per cent are above 60 years old."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NEW PRESIDENT, PREMIER

Ramiz Alia

AU231514 Tirana ATA in English 1415 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 23 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, was elected at the yesterday sitting of the People's Assembly, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania. He was born in the city of Shkoder in 1925.

During the national liberation war he was member of the Political Section of the 7th Shock Brigade and later on of the Political Section of the 2nd Division.

Following the liberation of Albania, when the division of the national liberation army on the order of the general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, continued to pursue the Hitlerite troops in the territories of Yugoslavia, Comrade Ramiz Alia was appointed political commisar of the 5th Division and fought in its lead in Kosovo, Metohia, Sandjak, etc.

Ramiz Alia has been until 1955 first secretary of the Central Committee of the youth. Later on he has been minister of education. He has been member of the Central Committee of the party since its first congress. In the 3rd congress he was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau and since the 4th congress member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Ramiz Alia is also vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. He has been constantly elected deputy to the People's Assembly from the second legislature on.

Adil Carcani

AU231513 Tirana ATA in English 1415 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 23 (ATA) -- Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA, was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the second sitting of the People's Assembly, today.

He was born in 1922 in Gjirokastra District. In 1942 he is admitted member of the communist partv. During the national liberation war he has been in the "Cerciz Topulli" partisan unit, brigade commissar, division commissar. After the liberation he is elected political secretary of the party committees of the circles of Durres and Shkoder.

After the first congress of the party, he was appointed secretary general of the Council of Ministers. At the second congress of the party he was elected alternate member of the Central Committee, whereas at the third congress he was elected member of the Central Committee and alternate member of the Political Bureau. Since the 4th congress he was elected member of the Political Bureau. In 1965 he was appointed first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and in January, 1982 chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Since 1950 on, he has been elected deputy to the People's Assembly.

SHEHU TREACHERY SEEN IN BATTLE OF TIRANA

AU201551 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt] In the operation for the liberation of Tirana, the enemy lost over 2,000 men and officers. A close study of the battle for the liberation of Tirana now reveals that these losses would have been even larger were it not for the treacherous stand of Mehmet Shehu, who was at the time commander of the First Division.

German documents indicate that the command of the enemy garrison in Tirana saw no possibility of saving its troops on the night before 17 November. They were surrounded and under attack from all directions and were expecting annihilation at any moment. However, curiously, this annihilation did not take place. They found a way out behind our lines, moved on to the airfield and then left in the direction of Vore and then Shkoder. Mehmet Shehu is directly responsible for the fact that these forces were saved. Contrary to the order issued by the General Staff to completely close the circle around Tirana, he had left this passage open to the enemy troops.

In addition, it now emerges that Mehmet Shehu also sabotaged the general commander's order to capture Abaz Kupi [commander of the royalist forces], who was at the time in the Preze and Ishme area with the remnant of his forces. He was able to save himself, although the Anglo-Americans delayed until the beginning of November his departure by sea to Italy, still hoping for a landing by their troops. However, these plans of Anglo-American imperialism were never carried out because the party, as Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his work "The Anglo-American Threat to Albania," opposed and smashed them one after another.

EFFORTS REPORTED TO REPAIR EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

AU221204 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 22 /ATA/ -- The working people all over Albania are expressing their fraternal unity to help by all manner of means the zones struck by the November 17 earthquake. These zones have been turned into a great construction site. Along with the work to liquidate the aftermath, work goes on at fast rates to realize the daily tasks on the front of industrial and agricultural production.

Meanwhile, numerous building materials and other auxiliary means are being sent in from all the districts. Hence, the workers of the building material enterprise in Tirana are producing considerable amounts of building material over the plan to be sent to the earthquake-affected zones. "The more products over the plan, the quicker the earthquake aftermath are liquidated" is the slogan of the workers of the brick combine in Tirana who have multiplied their forces to overfulfil the set tasks. Likewise, thousands of bricks have been sent to the damaged zones from this combine and until the end of this action, workers have pledged to produce 500,000 bricks over the plan, which will be sent to the earthquake-affected zones.

A lofty spirit of socialist solidarity characterizes also the other working collectives far and wide the country. The working collective of the glass and pane factory in Kavaje will turn out 100,000 square meters glass over and above the annual plan, while in the nails plant in Kavaja too, the work has begun for the production of 10 tons of nails, 10 tons of wire, etc. The workers of building enterprise in Durres have sent to the areas affected by the November 17 earthquake 10 tons of cement, 200 tons of iron and 20,000 bricks. Likewise, different districts of the country are dispatching to the affected villages special brigades with builders. The volunteers who have begun the work are expressing their readiness to work in the affected areas until the complete liquidation of the aftermath of the earthquake.

Encouraged by the immediate aid of the party and our socialist state for the affected areas, the inhabitants of these areas are leading a normal life and are attaining fresh successes on the front of production. One sees in the plains of Fier, Lushnje and Berat districts thousands of cooperativists sowing the last hectares to wheat, opening drainage canals or picking up cotton, etc. Alongside them, thousands of other cooperativists and numerous volunteers from Diber, Korce, Elbasan, Permet, Shkoder, Lezhe and from other cities of Albania have set to work to liquidate the aftermath of the earthquake. Satisfactory results have been attained in the first days of the work.

212 houses and 27 economic and sociocultural objects have been repaired so far in Fier District. The work is going on in 400 objects of Lushnje District. 197 houses in the countryside and city as well as 58 socioeconomic objects have been repaired so far in Lushnje District. 60 houses have been repaired in Berat District so far.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GREECE 19 NOVEMBER

AU201433 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] A protocol on trade for 1983 was signed in Athens on 19 November between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Republic of Greece. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; and on the Greek side by Ioannis Pottakis, deputy minister of national economy. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece.

SHISHMANOV COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ARMS SPEECH

AU232022 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 23 Nov 82

["Is the Softening of Tone Enough?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 23 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- The latest speech of President Reagan strikes the listener with its comparatively moderate tone.

But is the softening of tone enough, when no change has been achieved in the essence of the position, to reach an agreement on the matters of disarmament lying in the heart of that speech?

Actually the American President continues to stick to his former absurd position: "to arm in order to disarm afterwards". The plan he has announced on the deployment of the (?new) MX strategic nuclear missile system is nothing less than putting up an additional obstacle on the way to (?holding) negotiations for the reduction and limitation of strategic weapons.

The President reminds of his decision to deploy the new systems of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and this serves only to reaffirm his intention of thwarting the achievement of agreements at the negotiations for the limitation of these nuclear systems on the European Continent.

Both decisions express the striving of the United States to step up armaments in order to tip the existing approximate balance in the military sphere in their own favour and to act on the international scene from an inadmissible position of strength.

Evidently this is not a policy in favour of disarmament. This is a policy of stepping up the arms race, a policy aimed against detente in international relations.

The change of tone, accompanied by no change in the essence of the content is not enough to reach an agreement on the questions of disarmament, in which all the countries and peoples in the world are vitally interested.

NICARAGUA'S FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Open 23 Nov

AU231208 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Official talks between Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the Sandinist Assembly of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, opened in Sofia on 23 November.

A detailed review was made of the bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural areas. The development of these relations was evaluated positively and it was stressed that both sides are interested in strengthening and developing them. The conviction was expressed that this first visit to Bulgaria of the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs is a step forward in the two countries' cooperation.

Some international issues of mutual interest were also discussed.

The talks are taking place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

More on Talks

AU231500 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 28 (BTA) -- The talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov and of Nicaragua, Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, were held here today in cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations and some issues of the international situation.

Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman extended a message to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov from the coordinator of the Executive Council of the Government for National Restoration of Nicaragua and leader of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation, Mr Daniel Ortega.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister spoke about the measures taken in defence of the gains of the Sandinista revolution against the attempts of the USA imperialism at destabilizating the situation in the country. He said that Nicaragua is seeking to find forms for cooperation and development of goodneighborly relations with the Latin American countries and for the solution of the problems in the region along a constructive and peaceful way.

The two ministers gave a high appraisal to bilateral relations in the sphere of politics, the economy and culture and stressed that broad prospects lie ahead of their development.

They regard the international situation as complicated and strained through the fault of the North American imperialists first of all. Under these conditions, it will be necessary to make every effort in defence of peace, detente, disarmament, to curb the arms race. All the disputable questions should be solved along the way of negotiations upon the principles of equality and equal security.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman condemned the imperialist attempts at interference in Latin America. They spoke in favor of solving the problem of Malvinas Islands in compliance with the decisions of the United Nations Organization for decolonization.

Attention was paid in the talks also to some other hot spots of tension in the world, as are the Middle East, the Near East and South Africa.

Lukanov Receives d'Escoto

AU231626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov has received Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the Sandinist Assembly of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs. It was established at the talks that Bulgarian-Nicaraguan economic relations following the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution have developed in an ascending line. A number of industrial and agricultural projects as well as infrastructural projects have been built in Nicaragua with Bulgarian aid, and bilateral trade is also expanding. Issues of further promoting the bilateral ties and cooperation in the economic sphere were also discussed.

Kiril Zlatkov and Richardo Wheelock Roman, ambassadors of the two countries, also attended the friendly and cordial talks.

MX PART OF REAGAN PLAN 'TO LIQUIDATE COMMUNISM'

LD232030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Report by correspondent Michal Stasz in New York]

[Text] As could be expected and as Washington journalists predicted during the last few days, the U.S. President continues to stick to his military ideas, the threatening common demoninator of which is the conviction that it is possible to win and survive a nuclear war. His entire idea of deploying the new MX intercontinental missiles in Wyoming illustrates this very well. In this sense no moderation of his anticommunist and anti-Soviet speeches delivered at the beginning of his time in the office can be noted. A change can be seen only in the fact that he is changing from words about the need to liquidate communism to practical steps in this sense.

It must be said that the U.S. President tried to formulate something again which also THE NEW YORK TIMES described as so-called measures for strengthening trust between nations. The proposal that the tests of intercontinental missiles and of big military exercises be announced and that the direct line between Moscow and Washington and others be improved would certainly serve as a welcome base for the talks between the two superpowers if they were not accompanied with the threats and announcements of new rounds of the arms race.

The criticism of Reagan's speech was almost immediate and came also from people who until recently had supported the construction of MX missiles. President Reagan, however, continues to behave as a man who ignores all critical voices. THE NEW YORK TIMES said in a commentary on the speech that in spite of some uneasiness over the speed of militarization, the U.S. President has decided to stick to the previous course: that is, push through big armament systems as the best method to force Moscow to agree with Washington's conditions for limiting armaments.

It is accidental, or intentional, says THE NEW YORK TIMES that President Reagan announced his intention to continue in the expensive program of constructing the system of MX intercontinental missiles only a few hours after Yuriy Andropov said in his important speech that in no case is detente a matter of the past and that the future belongs to it.

The two speeches which were delivered in different parts of the world within a few hours are very eloquent. While the Soviet representative spoke about detente as a prospect for mankind, the U.S. President announced a new armament program. No wonder that the same U.S. President then sees an enormous threat to his policy in any peace plan or speech which therefore must be categorically liquidated even if it jeopardizes the existence of mankind.

U.S. DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE 'MERE SMOKESCREEN'

LD231234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has announced the program for the manufacture and deployment of new MX strategic missiles, not only in a television broadcast, but also directly by a letter to congressmen. In it he said that he intends to modernize all three components of strategic nuclear arms -- ground-based missiles, Trident missile-carrying submarines and long-range bombers. Reagan defended this dangerous step in the new round of the frenzied arms buildup by claiming in the letter that he is willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arsenals. In view of of his effort to gain military superiority for the United States, Reagan's words about his willingness to negotiate are a mere smokescreen maneuver, which is to deceive the public in the United States and other countries.

WORLD PEACE GATHERING SET FOR PRAGUE IN JUNE

AU231105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 82 p 2

["Ros"-signed report: "Broadcast Dialogue of All Opponents of Armament and War"]

[Text] Prague, 17 Nov -- A press conference held in the Prague journalists' club on Wednesday was devoted to the preparations of the world gathering for peace and life, against nuclear war, which will take place in Prague next June.

The opening information was supplied by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front and chairman of the CSSR preparatory committee. He recalled the gravity of the international situation and the threat of nuclear war, which gave birth to the idea of holding a forum at which all forces which sincerely strive to avert a nuclear catastrophy would assess all possibilities of how to contribute to achieving this objective.

The basic form of the deliberations will be the broadest dialogue on an informal platform, as the international preparatory committee stressed at its recent session in Lisbon. For this, special groups will be set up and oriented toward the most urgent disarmament issues.

More than 2,000 delegates of national peace movements, international nongovernmental organizations and other organizations, particularly world social groups, are expected to meet in the Prague Palace of Culture.

Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, afterward informed journalists about the reactions received by the world gathering for peace and life, against nuclear war from Czechoslovak working people. He underscored the share of Czechoslovak artists in ensuring this important worldwide action and stressed that strengthening mutual respect and understanding among nations is one of the main objectives of the gathering.

OBZINA WELCOMES IRAQI MINISTER TO PRAGUE

Official Visit Begins 23 Nov

LD231750 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received] -- Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir arrived here Tuesday for an official visit, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina. Talks between the two ministers opening later in the day will centre on questions of common interest.

Strougal Receives Shakir

LD232140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir in the Hrzan Palace in Prague.

In the talks, Lubomir Strougal appreciated the results attained in the development of relations between the two countries. He said that in the interests of the people of Czechoslovakia and Iraq the traditional and fruitful cooperation should be broadened and deepened.

When talking about the international situation the two representatives spoke about the interests of the imperialist forces in disrupting the unity of Arab countries, increasing international tension and disrupting the efforts for disarmament and the peaceful coexistence of nations.

Indra Receives Assembly Group

LD240024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The official delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Baha ad-Din Ahmad arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of the Federal Assembly.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received the Iraqi deputies. He also organized a festive dinner in honor of the official delegation, which was attended also by the deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, deputy chairmen of both chambers of the assembly, members of the federal government, representatives of the Czech National Council and other representatives of our political and public life.

Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir al-Hadithi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Czechoslovakia, was also present.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CAPKA, CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

AU231011 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Return From Poland of a Delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Nov (CTK) -- A delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, led by its chairman, Miroslav Capka, returned home on Thursday from the Polish People's Republic, where it had visited at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

At Prague Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman and leading workers of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Jozef Kustra, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR, was also present.

The delegation had talks with leading functionaries of the PZPR Central Committee Party Control and Central Auditing Commission. After having met with party representatives of Warsaw and Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, the delegation had talks with members of the PZPR Party Control and Central Auditing Commission. The delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission met with representatives of the party organization and the management of the Hortensja glass works, and saw an exhibition devoted to the 100th anniversary of the workers movement in Poland and Warsaw's historical sights.

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Chairman Miroslav Capka and the members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission at the end of their visit.

URBAN REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD231800 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received] -- Czechoslovakia's foreign trade shows at present a higher growth of exports to socialist countries but at the same time disproportions in imports from these dates, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban said here Tuesday.

Addressing the 9th joint session of the industry, transport and trade committees of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly house of the people and house of nations, dealing with the 1983 state budget, Minister Urban pointed out that serious delays exist in exports to non-socialist states. This year's exports of both engineering and other products are expected to fall short of the plan by about 4.5 percent. This naturally unfavourably influences also imports from capitalist states, the minister said.

The draft budget of the Czechoslovak Ministry for Technical Development and Investments was explained by Minister Ladislav Supka. The 1983 plan includes a total of 273 tasks from the sphere of state programs, 61 of which are recommended as the tasks of the state plan for technical development. The most important among them is a set of the fourth generation automation equipment.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASES, BELOW PLAN

LD232015 Prague CTK in English 1201 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received] -- This year's results of Czechoslovak agriculture will be better than last year, crops production will exceed the 1981 result by 6 percent and improvement is also expected in livestock production, Julius Varga said in the latest issue of the Czech economic paper HOSPODARSKE NOVINY.

Julius Varga, head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department, said however, that although exerting great effort Czechoslovak farmers did not overcome the effects of complicated weather conditions. Grain production, which was to amount to 11 million tonnes, was 7 percent short of the plan. Lower than planned was also the production of oleaginous plants, pulse and potatoes. On the other hand, a sufficient amount of roughage is at the farmers' disposal. The sugar beet harvest was by 700,000 tonnes bigger than last year and the sugar content is high enough.

The meat and egg purchase will be as planned, but milk will be slightly below the plan. However, supplies of animals for slaughter were partially at the cost of desired stocks, Julius Varga said.

The 1983 plan is based on the target of increasing Czechoslovakia's self-sufficiency in food supplies, Julius Varga continued.

The need for the development of crops production is more essential than ever before. The key task is to reap 11 million tonnes of grain. Prerequisites for this have been created by timely sowing of winter grain. The main task in livestock production is further development of cattle breeding with chief emphasis on utility.

Although food supplies to the market have in the case of most foodstuffs been higher this year than in 1981, the demand has not been fully met due to changes in the structure of food consumption. The demand for sugar rose in particular and its supplies to the home market will be some 70,000 tonnes higher than last year. Much higher than last year are supplies of eggs, vegetable fats, butter, cheese, flour and other products. Food supplies to the home market are to rise by 2.7 percent next year, Julius Varga said.

ADN REPORT ON U.S. MX MISSILE PROGRAM

LD231542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 23 Nov (ADN) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced in a television broadcast on Monday evening that the U.S. Administration will intensify its program of arms escalation. He said that it has been decided to build 100 MX intercontinental missiles and station them in the United States, a decision, he admitted, that "is a source of concern for many Americans." With the aim of justifying his program of arms escalation, the President reiterated his claim that the Soviet Union has a "decisive advantage" strategically. At the same time, Reagan stated that he does not want to exclude any possibility of adopting confidence-building measures and measures to decrease tensions, for example to prevent an "accidental nuclear war."

The new MX missiles, which carry 10 nuclear warheads each, are to be stationed in the state of Wyoming. Around $30.5 billion are earmarked for the construction and stationing fo the new strategic weapons systems. The site from which the MX missiles will be operated is Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming. Around 200 Minutemen missiles are already stationed at this military base.

U.S. POLICY TERMED 'BAD, UNUSUAL JOKE'

DW231503 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Albert Reiss' weekly international review]

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has been in the GDR for an official friendship visit since this morning. He responded to an invitation by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The continuous development of relations between our two states, which started with the establishment of diplomatic relations in October 1957, is being promoted. These relations are today one of the political factors in Europe which serve stability and security.

The political leaders as well as the governments of the SFRY and the GDR hold identical or similar views on the most important international issues. There is close economic cooperation that is advantageous to both countries, and both sides are in agreement on the dynamicism of the economic relations. Since 1960 the volume of trade between the GDR and the SFRY has grown more than sixfold. Regarding the current 5-year plan period, an agreement was concluded under which the mutual goods supplies and service will be increased 50 percent compared with the 1976-80 period. It is also worth mentioning that long-term agreements hold a large share in our economic relations. For example, half the annual goods exchange between the GDR and the SFRY is based on agreements with a duration of up to 20 years. Those are some aspects of relations between the GDR and the SFRY, two socialist countries which support detente and increasing security, and reject a policy threatening security and peace. Petar Stambolic's visit has just begun. You heard and perhaps watched reports on the visitor's arrival. This friendly visit by Yugoslavians will give new impulses to the relations and cooperation between our countries.

Now let's leap to the other side of the world. The political week began there, in the United States, with a phenomenal joke -- a bad and most unusual joke. In a speech, President Reagan championed the cause of free trade in the world. This fits Reagan so well that I want to read a sentence from his speech to you. When governments become involved in trade too much, Reagan said, the economic costs grow and political differences multiply. Peace is then endangered.

That's what the U.S. President said yesterday. The whole thing could also be headlined Reagan on the Reagan administration's policy, because what he said characterizes the policy of the government he heads, and he said it in a way that only an insider can.

A generalization of this assessment would be misleading because there are governments -- and I am not just talking about socialist governments -- that are very much involved in trade and in this way make their countries profit economically. In this way they also act to prevent political differences from multiplying or at least contribute to making them businesslike. In this way they also reduce the dangers to peace.

The fact that Reagan, of all people, talks about international free trade is amazing. There are or were the sanctions against the natural-gas pipeline deal between West European countries and the Soviet Union. Reagan was forced to lift these sanctions and we will comment on this later. However, his government did try to impose these sanctions, and there is scarcely no country in the world that has used trade as a political weapon -- and this in a restrictive sense -- as much as the U.S. Government.

This has a tradition. The United States took part in the blockade of the Soviet power in the first few years of its existence. In 1962 there was the blockade of Cuba, which has not been formally lifted to the present day; there was the introduction of [words indistinct] in the cold war of the fifties, which also was a U.S. initiative; there was Carter's grain embargo; and now there are the sanctions Reagan tried to impose. All this has to do with the U.S. imperialist system.

Let me say a word about the sanctions Reagan was forced to lift against the firms participating in the natural-gas pipeline deal. The whole world was in agreement that this represented unprecedented interference in other countries' sovereignty by extending U.S. jurisidction over non-American firms. What is more, the countries involved are political and military allies of the United States. This is a very striking example of a policy limiting the sovereignty of others.

However, by pursuing such a course Reagan obviously went too far. First of all, it affected the basic interests of large West European economic and financial circles. In a time of economic crisis, this contract seemed to many to be a godsend. They offered resistance, something that realistically thinking Americans had predicted to their government, just as they had predicted that even functioning sanctions would not harm the Soviet Union in the long run. The administration, however, did not believe them. Whether it does now, is unknown.

Reagan wants to reach agreement on restrictions on an even broader front. It remains to be seen, however, what stand the others will take on this. At any rate, the basic facts of the problem still exist. As for Reagan's sudden support for international free trade, it certainly does not mean that the wolf has become a sheep. It only expresses the American line in another way -- a line that was being promoted in the abortive sanctions.

The GATT conference will soon open. In this connection some quarters of U.S. big capital naturally want free trade, unrestricted by governments, because they hope that by competition they can largely eliminate West European and Japanese companies. Whenever U.S. hegemony within its own imperialist camp is at stake, all scruples are dropped.

Let me deal with a problem that, strictly speaking, has always been the most important topic in international politics, but in the months to come will become the decisive factor in East-West relations. This is connected with the fact that 1982 will end in about 6 weeks. With anticipation and joy, some people are already calling 1983 the year of the missiles.

The point is NATO's Brussels 12 December 1979 decision on missiles that envisages the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads in West Europe in the last quarter of 1983, if the negotiations with the Soviet Union have not achieved results by then. Something is happening now that not only the socialist countries, but also many politically reasonable people in the capitalist countries have warned about. Negotiations can be conducted in several ways, and the United States is conducting the Geneva negotiations in a way that makes it appear increasingly less believable even to Western politicians like Egon Bahr.

The United States obviously wants to deploy the missiles and everything else is of secondary importance. This is now so clear that FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the FRG paper that represents the interests of leading companies, is worried because -- and I quote -- signposts already are being set up to point at the Americans. End of quotation. However, for the sake of clarity, it should have said that it is the United States that is setting up the signposts. That at least is the opinion of many Americans on this important question. There is no recognizable U.S. willingness to respond positively to the USSR's initiatives for detente and disarmament.

What should be done? Should we wait for a new government with a new policy? What would happen until then? Wait? This is the attitude that manifests itself in broad circles of the American peace movement as well as in the success of the freeze movement that demands the freeze of nuclear weapons and has nothing against supporting a proposal of the Soviet Union that was presented to move matters a bit further forward. This is also expressed by the pastoral letter agreed on by U.S. Catholic bishops. They, too, demand an end to nuclear armaments; they, too, do not mind supporting a Soviet proposal. The Reagan government, however, sees communist influence here as well.

One thing is absolutely clear. The freeze movement, the U.S. Catholic bishops, the diverse peace movement with its demand for an end to nuclear armament, which the public has adopted as its own -- all this affects the vital nerve of U.S. foreign and military policy. Here all complaints about signposts are useless for Washington and the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, as well as those whose interests it represents. Only real steps for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, are useful here. Those who complain about one-sidedness should seriously ponder the question of why not even anti-communists are setting up signposts to point at the USSR.

KURIER REPORTS BUDDING HUNGARIAN PEACE MOVEMENT

AU221537 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Peace Movement in Hungary"]

[Text] An independent peace movement has emerged in Hungary that has already established contacts with the pacifist groups in the GDR. The various groups in Hungary maintain the position that even though they cannot influence the arms policy of the Warsaw Pact they hope to explain the East-West conflict to the Hungarian population.

Like the peace movements in the West, the Hungarian groups do not only want to leave peace and disarmament to the politicians, but want to become active themselves. Their activity is not permitted, however. The hard core of the peace movement comprises some 200 to 300 people, most of whom are students, schoolboys and workers.

LAZAR, DELEGATION CONTINUE TALKS IN ANKARA

LD231216 Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, November 22 (MTI) -- From our special correspondent, [name indistinct]:

Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar's official programme in Turkey began with laying of a wreath at the mausoleum of Kemal Ataturk, an outstanding figure of modern Turkish history on Monday afternoon. Official Hungarian - Turkish talks began a short-time later. The two heads of governments held a private discussion, then a plenary session was held, attended by the members of Gyorgy Lazar's party and [words indistinct] state secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Osman Basman, Turkish ambassador in Budapest, Reborkmen, state secretary of trade, [name indistinct] deputy state secretary of foreign affairs, and Kamil Sener, [word indistinct] state secretary of industry.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial and open atmosphere it was stated that political-interstate relations are settled and free of unsettled problems. As a result of international detente, contacts have developed favourably over the last 10 to 15 years, which have provided a good basis for the development of economic, cultural and other relations, desired by both parties. The talks focused on economic issues. It was agreed that the commercial economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation agreements provide an adequate basis for the development of interstate economic relations. Although the value of trade has recently slightly decreased because of various factors both sides considered there are real possibilities for development which will be promoted by the introduction of the free currency clearing system this August. It was considered that production cooperation, and joint ventures [word indistinct] operations on third markets should be introduced.

It was stated with satisfaction that cultural relations, including the cooperation of sister towns and [words indistinct] of the mass media be viewed favourably.

The delegations expressed their opinion on current international issues. Both parties stressed their interest in the maintenance of peace and the return to detente. They held the reduction of confrontation, and the curbing of the arms race necessary, and expressed the wish that the Madrid meeting should be brought to a conclusion with a just balance.

At the end of the plenary meeting, Gyorgy Lazar invited the Turkish prime minister for a visit to Hungary.

JOINT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, PRON MEETING 22 NOV

LD231606 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 22 Nov -- The government Presidium held a meeting today chaired by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Members of the commission initiating the creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth with its chairman, Jan Dobraczynski, attended the first part of the meeting.

Opening the joint meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that it was a form of broad participation of active social forces in the life of the state, a democratic way of submitting the government's work for evaluation by these forces, and the first step on the road the government intends consistently to follow. This is the first attempt which should become a normal procedure of the exercise of power.

Speaking of the outcome of consultations on variants of the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Janusz Obodowski stressed that restoration of the economic equilibrium and gaining of room for economic manoeuvre remains the basic target for the years immediately ahead. The balancing of the market is a matter of utmost urgency. The present programme aims in 1983 to counterbalance the growth of the population's earnings by the supply of marketables. Gradual discontinuation of rationing is envisaged in 1984 and a meaningful narrowing of the inflationary gap is expected in 1985.

Development of agriculture and the food economy, as well as improvement of economic effectiveness in industry are considered the principal condition for economic revival. Efforts will be continued to link the Polish economy more closely with those of other socialist states, especially the Soviet Union. The rebuilding of Poland's economic structure will get off the ground. But the outcome of consultations calls for a number of basic amendments to the original draft. Because of the existing conditions and results recorded this year, the originally envisaged growth rate of farm production will have to be lowered to 4 per cent in 1985.

Industrial production in 1985 is expected to approach the highest level from before the crisis, provided costs are reduced and effectiveness boosted.

The minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, General Tadeusz Hupalowski, and minister of building and building materials industry, Stanislaw Kukuryka, presented the main assumptions for solving the burning housing problem.

By means of subsidies the state will alleviate the social consequences of the growth of construction costs, said General Hupalowski.

Referring to changes to the building structure Minister Kukuryka said that within the next few years its production potential will be used above all for housing construction and related infrastructure, including especially construction of hospitals.

The minister of culture and art, Kazimierz Zygulski, spoke of the principal directions of development of this sphere of social life. Among the principal tasks the minister counted undertakings designed to protect and preserve the great national heritage of our culture.

The development programme of culture calls for a polycentric organisation of cultural life, with broad participation of various centres in this task, and assigns workers' milieux a special role in the development of culture.

Efforts will be made to improve the cultural situation of rural areas and children and young people will be encouraged actively to participate in cultural life. Conditions will be created to promote development of the cultural movement and regional cultural associations. The state will consistently aid and promote the development of young talents and care for harmonious cooperation of cultural administration and artistic milieux and unions. The bringing out of more books is considered a matter of great importance.

Minister Zygulski said that cooperation and cultural exchange with other countries will involve rebuilding and systematic widening of links with all countries, especially including contacts with socialist countries.

Minister of health and social welfare Tadeusz Szelachowski, listed the main tasks implemented by the ministry against the background of the population's health which has recently improved in certain spheres. The minister spoke of alcohol abuse and excessive tobacco smoking as the main health hazards and also stressed the still unsatisfactory sanitary conditions and state of environmental protection. The minister said that the health service was trying by all means to counteract these adverse phenomena. Minister Szelachowski also listed tasks which serve to reduce the infant mortality rate and eradicate many dangerous diseases, including circulatory disorders and tuberculosis.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki stressed positive effects of actions which serve the strengthening of law and public order. He said that November 10 proved that the society has come to realize that order and peace are indispensable conditions for normalization and stabilization of life in Poland. The minister also spoke of efforts to combat criminal offences, which were beginning to produce positive results but the same could not be said of the eradication of profiteering. Effectiveness of the struggle against criminal activity is conditional on the elimination of its sources, notably alcoholism, parasitism and demoralization of children and young people, factors which figure high in social pathology, said the minister.

At the end of the meeting Jan Dobraczynski and General Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor.

Comments on Meeting

LD232108 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Nov -- As already reported, on Monday the Polish Government Presidium met with members of the founding commission for the establishment of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Provisional National Council.

Following a briefing by government members on certain key socio-economic aspects of the country, the commission's representatives presented their opinions and views on those matters.

Said Professor Mikolaj Kozakiewicz: "We wish to express the society's opinions on many issues and present its aspirations. Therefore, I think a model of more comprehensive meetings, not only of informative character, should be worked out in the future."

The government and PRON collaboration was also discussed by Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, a miner of the Boryna colliery in Jastrzebie, who said: "Perhaps, it might be worthwhile to think about equipping the PRON local units with the functions entrusted to the military operational groups. It would be one of the ways to broaden the social base of the national rebirth movement, to facilitate the fulfillment of important tasks."

Professor Janusz Reykowski of the Polish Academy of Sciences suggested that the government, various organizations and PRON think jointly what should be done to improve the system of communication between society and authority, as concerns not only propaganda media but also political moves.

The founding commission members received additional explanations from Deputy Prime Ministers Roman Malinowski and Janusz Obodowski as well as Minister for Economic Reform Wladyslaw Baka.

A stern picture which, however, is not devoid of hope emanates from the ennunciations of members of the government, said chairman of the initiating commission Jan Dobraczynaksi. The speaker voiced the view that a different model of the commission's meetings should be worked out. If PRON is to become a great movement activating new forces in the nation it must be full of initiative, serve the government with consultation and be also critical if need be, added Jan Dobraczynski. The PRON Provisional National Council representing broad circles of the society will be able to delegate a group of people for contacts with the prime minister and members of the government on diversified matters concerning the country, he said.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as the last speaker, said that the meeting should be treated as the beginning of utilization by the government of the abundant experience of PRON activists, of utilization of their personal opinions and those voiced on behalf of various social milieux. The prime minister shared Jan Dobraczynski's opinion that the meeting has fulfilled its aim. We have not set ourselves excessively ambitious aims. We conceived of the meeting as being an attempt at finding the best possible forms of action and cooperation. The meeting was conducive for a direct, frank talk. Undoubtedly, by improving the forms of our cooperation we shall arrive at solutions which can be recognized as a lasting platform of PRON participation in the making and evaluating of decisions to be passed on to society, said Premier Jaruzelski.

The premier expressed the opinion that the meeting enabled PRON activists better to understand intentions, motives, manner of approach and arguments which underlie specific government decisions. We are trying to inform public opinion in advance about decisions the government intends to take and of how the government is going to implement them, said the premier.

Next, General Jaruzelski stressed that information given by government representatives should be treated as an offer for active, substantive and creative participation of PRON and its activists in solving diversified national and country-wide problems, including economic ones. The implementation of tasks calls for country-wide and nationwide activeness expressed in conscientious work and proper attitude to work, said General Jaruzelski.

It seems that PRON offers a great chance for the truth to be accepted nationwide that only by concerted effort we can achieve the outlined targets provided they are recognized as right, purposeful and necessary. The many remarks we have heard will enable the government to tackle with still greater sensitivity various social tasks, said General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON PRON, MARTIAL LAW, INTERNEES

LD231630 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 23 Nov 82

[By Olega Andrzejewska and Leszek Kibiak]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Nov -- At a regular weekly news conference with foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw, the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban today informed the journalists about yesterday's meeting of the government Presidium with the PRON representatives.

He stressed that during the meeting the government presented the country's socio-economic problems, while the PRON representatives declared that they had a different idea of their cooperation with the government. They stressed the need for consultation rather than presentation.

Next J. Urban presented the government's legislative initiatives and told his audience that the Polish Sejm (parliament) would hold four full meetings in December to deal with the first reading of a draft budget for the next year and the economic plan variant for the years 1983-1985 and the year 1983.

The Sejm will examine political issues and a number of draft laws forthcoming from the government and concerning: pensions, Council of Ministers, central planning organs, courts, arbitration, court assessors, protection of the state secrets, bankruptcy proceedings, mixed-capital enterprises, business activities of foreigners in Poland, rails and roads, road traffic, factory social and housing funds, budget and hard currency law, press law and social constultations.

The historic importance of martial law consists in the fact, said Jerzy Urban, that martial law had put an end to the destablization and the attempts to block the work of the state, that it had curbed chaos. "We did this on our own. Certain economic progress is evident not only in statistics," continued the spokesman. "Legal and political groundwork for further reforms is being laid down. We are making construct-ove small steps which will show in the future how great are the changes taking place now. We have brought the dialogue with the church up to a higher level. Contrary to what is written and said in the West, martial law has not deepend the rift between the authorities and the society, but has diminished it" said Jerzy Urban.

Asked if interment would continue after the lifting of martial law and, if it would, then on what grounds and, if the production establishments would be demilitarized, Minister Urban said:

"I cannot say at this moment to what the government will be empowered after martial law. There are legal norms resulting from martial law. The Polish law of the period of normalcy does not envisage internment. We will learn in due time what measures will be taken.

Asked about the causes of the death of Stanislaw Krolok, 30, in Warsaw, the spokesman replied that it was an accident. "The Warsaw Prosecutor's Office is holding its own investigation into it. Militia is excluded from investigating cases in which it may have possibly been involved. It has been established that Stanislaw Krolik bolted into a run at the sight of oncoming militia, he jumped from a wall and got injured. The investigation is in progress."

Asked about the number of internees, Urban said they numbered less than 1,000. Some of them are off on leave, he said.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETING 23 NOVEMBER

LD232324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been held. The sociopolitical situation in the country and its tasks for the party were assessed. It was stressed that a further strengthening of the unity and activeness of party ranks is of fundamental significance for a consistent implementation of the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the plenary resolutions from sessons of the Central Committee.

WROCLAW COURT SENTENCES SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL

LD241124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The voivodship court in Wroclaw announced today the verdict in the trial of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, ex-chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Lower Silesia Regional Board. The trial opened on 15 November. The court sentenced the defendant to 6 years' imprisonment and 4 years' deprivation of public rights. The verdict is not subject to appeal.

PAPER ATTACKS WEST'S 'MUDDY AFFAIR' ABOUT WALESA

LD231556 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Nov -- A Warsaw newspaper today jeered at a flurry of self-contradicting speculations which the Western media had brought forth, alleging that the Polish authorities had up their sleeve a campaign to discredit the former Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa.

The daily RZECPOSPOLITA cited a BBC report indicating that the Western media had already beaten the Warsaw officials in the race to publish snapshots discrediting Mr. Walesa. It then wrote:

"We don't know if Mr. Walesa had the shapshots of him taken in spicy situations, nor even that such photos of him have appeared in the West. Anyway, this is no fascinating matter for us, because it is not us who are sanctimonious."

"What matters is...that our state services are accused of photo tricks aimed to discredit Walesa, from which far-fetched political conclusions are drawn to the effect that the Polish authorities harbour evil designs and employ mean methods.

"Worldwide political outcry is raised over photos we know nothing about whether they exist and that they show.

"In this muddy affair only one thing is certain: for some Western mass media any pretext is good to inveigh against the Polish state authorities," summed up the newspaper.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SAYS MARTIAL LAW COULD END SOON

AU231547 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20/21 Nov 82 p 3

[Janusz Stefanowicz article: "In Seeking Prospects"]

[Text] Unless something unexpected happens, the right conditions will soon come about to lift martial law. The year of martial law has been a very special period, and not only because a constitutional regulation was implemented for the first time. A state of martial law, as known to us from foreign experience, involves a freeze on public life, a suspension of the activity of the constitutional bodies of authority, and a restriction of the state's activity to those matters that are essential and topical. Despite the upheaval and then the passive resistance and apathy it caused among a considerable section of society, "martial law a la Polonaise" has, nevertheless, not been such a classic recess in activities. The political leadership, Sejm and government have continued the work of reform, and more than just economic reform, in its shadow. About 40 laws that have been passed since 13 December 1981 concern the running of the economy, agriculture, science, education, culture, justice and law and order. The political base of the executive authorities has been extended toward a coalition. Effort has been made to heal and perfect local administration. New forms of social activity and control have been initiated. And finally, the decision has been made to create self-governing and independent trade unions from scratch.

Despite these achievements, the regulations of martial law have not presented the psychological and objective conditions necessary for the renewal of socialism in Poland to achieve the required proportions and gain the necessary support. General Jaruzelski's fundamental maxim that there is no return to the situation before August 1980 nor to the one before December 1981 has only partly been given substance.

Martial laws's end will be still more unusual than its course. In a formal and legal sense, its end will be similiar to that of similar events in other countries, since the restrictions that were introduced during its existence, above all the limitations on people's rights and liberties, will be removed. A lifting of martial law usually means a return to the past and a more or less faithful restoration of the state's earlier pattern of functioning. In Poland's case, however, the lifting of martial law is meant to create a more open road to the future than up to now. This cannot of course be a blind alley. The signposts along this road have to be put up accurately, with understanding, and as quickly as possible. And this is a horrendously difficult task, even if one optimistically assumes that the community will pull itself out of its lethargy and will gradually increase its participation in the shaping and implementation of socialist reconstruction.

Every reform in a modern state is a complicated task and one whose effects are uncertain. Correct solutions made here and there often do not merge and form an integral whole; one can observe this already in the first stages in the implementation of economic reform. The more complex and varied society is, or even the greater real democracy is, the more difficult it is to steer the ship of state and of economic processes, to say nothing of the national spirit. But it is the novelty of the situation in which our nation has found itself that is causing a full range of difficulties. Let me add that this is a situation that is critical in the long run.

We all talk about the economic crisis and about the need to overcome it and how difficult this is; however, we are looking at this crisis from a narrow and myoptic point of view. It is true that a particularly sudden and profound economic breakup has occurred in Poland, one that will take a good few years to set straight even with the right conditions. But it is also true that at the end of the seventies, the entire world economy, and especially that of the industrialized countries, entered a crisis period that in the opinion of the experts will last until the end of this century and in the opinion of pessimists until the middle of the next. So we must adapt both the economy and the national psyche to the prospect of laborious or even zero development. Ten years ago we could present our community in good faith with a vision of prosperity that was within easy reach, which later turned out to be without foundation. Now is the time to direct efforts at unexciting, even at thankless, goals, now that the aspirations of society have been aroused considerably more. Here it is particularly a question of bringing under control the damage that has been caused either through our fault or through no fault of our own, alleviating the negative macroeconomic trends and ensuring a reasonable level of social justice in a situation where there is a general shortage of resources. The mechanisms of government and administration, which are meant to function reasonably well under such circumstances, must be planned with exceptional intelligence and must function efficiently.

The political crisis also demands remedial measures; not only new ones, but, quite simply, fundamental and far-reaching ones. The August reawakening of Poles is a permanent phenomenon. The distortions of this phenomenon that were threatening the state's existence have been removed by means of a radical measure. The community is gradually becoming more realistic, which should lead to its becoming confident to a certain extent in the authorities and having a sense of joint responsibility for the country. The new quality of life, however, will not disappear because of this. By this I mean knowledge of one's rights and possibilities (which is stronger than one's knowledge of one's duties), a sensitivity toward the authorities, the need to make things more democratic and to encourage self-management. The reform of the state must meet these phenomena halfway.

And finally we come to the crisis that is the most difficult one to overcome and is at the same time the most embarrassing one. Nevertheless, it is one to which we cannot close our eyes. Faults in the system and the burdens of the past 2 years have accumulated in a sharp and extensive moral crisis. Intolerance, hatred, purusing one's private interests, egoism, contempt for common welfare, a lack of sensitivity for the fate of others, the severance of social ties and the often fierce battle for a standard of living -- all these phenomena, which have been known in the past, have taken on a new fierceness and have spread to the extent that they are threatening our national identity and the state's existence. The treatment for all this is the most difficult one; although it is a long, drawn out treatment and its effects are limited, it is still possible. An effective medicine for these phenomena will not be "social" laws, however, but the kind of transformations in political culture, in the mechanisms of government and in the participation of citizens in public affairs that will give new life to people's consciousness and to social morals, thus restoring meaning to being a Pole.

The enormousness of the tasks facing us, and the chances inherent in these tasks, cannot paralyze us nor make us delay. We are not starting from zero. There exists a dynamic, though weighty, ninth congress program, an ideological declaration behind the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the legislative work mentioned in the beginning. In order to build on these foundations, we need realism and imagination, patience and boldness, care and mutual trust. We need all this especially for tomorrow, and this will serve as an honest balance sheet for opening up a post-martial law Poland. Our nation must understand that a new stage in effort is really beginning, and this effort must be a joint effort. We do not need loud declarations for this; in the beginning it is enough if we draw constructive conclusions from both the periods of time that have passed and if we indicate the chief goals behind the transformations. This will not be easy.

Wishing to help here as far as it can, the editorial staff of ZYCIE WARSZAWY is commencing a series of articles and an investigation devoted to the subject: "After Martial Law."

MX PLAN POOR 'WITNESS' of 'PEACEFUL INTENTIONS'

LD231814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] We have already reported that President Ronald Reagan has announced his decision to start the construction of the new ultra-modern system of intercontinental MX missiles. Krzysztof (Wojnia) refers to Reagan's speech in his commentary:

President Reagan's speech delivered on Monday was preannounced for several weeks. It has been said that the President intends to present his military philosphy in order to disperse fears of the supporters of detente and to answer criticism demanding that armaments expenditure be limited. It was intended to be a speech that would effect the direction of political activities in an essential manner. This was not, however, the case.

The President said that he has sent a letter to the Soviet leaders in which he expressed his readiness to cooperate in order to avoid war. He argued that the Soviet side has military superiority and stated that the MX missiles will be installed in underground silos in the form of dense converging centers that are supposed to save at least some of them in the case of an unexpected nuclear attack. The U.S. President is offering to the Soviet Union that the so-called hot line, which connects the White House with the Kremlin, be made more efficient and that they inform each other about the beginning of maneuvers with missiles. In commentaries reaching us from Washington he can detect discernible disappointment; more was expected. During the dozen or so comments that preceded the speech there was so much speculation about its content that when it was delivered its content turned out to be very poor compared to expectations.

Of course we can say that the letter to the Soviet leader is something new. On the other hand, however, the public announcement of the decision concerning the MX missiles, the most expensive program of missile armaments to date, does not bear the best witness to the peaceful intentions of the chief of the White House. The President explains that the most effective method of frightening away enemies is force, and that armaments alone could lead to the result of arms restrictions. This conviction has numerous opponents both in West Europe and in the United States itself. The MX missile program will cost $30 billion. Many military experts claim that the Trident system, missiles deployed on submarines, would be cheaper and much more effective. We cannot exclude the possibility that the MX program will meet serious obstacles, since its financing depends on the consent of the Congress, and the new Congress elected on 2 November has many more opponents to Reagan that the previous Congress.

Some commentators want to see an olive branch toward Moscow in the speech by the U.S. President; at the same time the significance of that branch is to be emphasized by the determination as regards MX missiles. U.S. intentions can be more easily guessed, however, in Geneva, Vienna or Madrid where, without much success, negotiations of key significance for relations between East and West are in progress. It is thus very probable that both the olive branch and the President's courteous gestures after the death of Leonid Brezhnev have been calculated more for the President's domestic public opinion, which he would like to convince that he is a man of peaceful intentions. The rapid development of the movement of arms opponents in the United States, precisely under the presidency of Ronald Reagan, is the best proof that more and more people have doubts as far as this issue is concerned.

REAGAN SPEECH 'PECULIAR DISPLAY OF HYPOCRISY'

LD231936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday's speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan has aroused universal interest among press agencies and commentators. President Reagan announced a decision to build a system of intercontinental missiles of the MX type. One hundred such missiles, each equipped with 10 nuclear warheads, are to be sited in three states: New Mexico, Nevada and Wyoming.

President Reagan's speech was a peculiar display of hypocrisy. The missiles are called "peace-keepers," and the head of the White House justified his decision by the necessity of security and of maintaining peace. He defined it as an essential prerequisite for conducting disarmament negotiations, since -- as he stated -- in every military domain the Soviet Union today has a clear superiority. This thesis awakens doubts, even in the U.S. Congress.

The question of implementing the MX program has been considered for almost 10 years. The three previous administrations, however, were of the opinion that disarmament negotiations -- rather than the construction of new rocket systems -- are the guarantors of the United States' security. The whole world over -- and in Washington too -- no one has the slightest doubt that in taking this decision the President of the United States has taken a giant stride in the area of the arms race.

At the same time Reagan presented new proposals to the Soviet Union. He proposed an exchange of information on the subject of planned tests of intercontinental missiles, an exchange of information on military maneuvers under preparation and on the state of the nuclear forces of the two sides, and a streamlining of the hot line that links Washington with Moscow. These proposals, however, acquire a secondary character in light of the introduction of the MX system.

DYMIDOWICZ ASSESSES MX, DISARMAMENT DIALOGUE

LD231348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Grzegorz Dymidowicz commentary]

[Text] The issue of the Soviet-American disarmament dialogue was the subject of important statements during recent hours, both in Moscow and in Washington. Let me remind you that yesterday the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, expressed his readiness to sign appropriate agreements providing they are entered into in keeping with the principles of equality and respect for mutual interests. Last night, President Reagan submitted several proposals to the Soviet Union.

Admittedly, at the same time, he announced the program to modernize the nuclear arsenal of the United States, mainly through the construction of the MX missile system comprising 100 ballistic missiles, each with 10 warheads, placed in underground silos. This will cost $26 billion. The expenditure was justified by the President by the need, in his opinion, to attain military balance. However, at the same time, he offered the Soviet Union an improved warning system against an accidental nuclear conflict or one arising from an incorrect assessment of the situation.

The proposals aim both at a mutual exchange of fundamental information on the state of nuclear armaments in the two superpowers as well as of information about planned exercises with multiple warhead ballistic missiles. A special hot telex line will provide for more efficient communications. It will connect the Kremlin with the White House. Reagan has already sent a letter about this to Yuriy Andropov.

In the same speech, the U.S. President admitted for the first time that the Soviet Union has presented specific and concrete proposals at the disarmament talks in Geneva. Their starting point is serious [powazny]. There is no doubt that we are heading in the right direction, Reagan stated.

BONIECKA SEES SOVIET-WEST RELATIONS IMPROVING

AU191100 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Nov 82 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka article: "A Meaningful Barometer"]

[Text] The last respects paid to Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow by government representatives and special envoys from several dozen countries was a measure of the world's respect for him, his leadership role, services and consistent activities for the sake of peace and cooperation between countries with different social systems. In the capital of the socialist power, decked with mourning, the first meetings between foreign leaders and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, Leonid Brezhnev's follower and the continuer of his work, have taken place. He confirmed during the often short meetings with these leaders, just as he had done in his speeches, that the Soviet Union would continue to implement its ambitious domestic programs as well as consistently follow the line of peace, detente and cooperation in its foreign policy. The offer to act for the sake of reducing tension and improving international relations has been backed up in Moscow. This offer was made during a difficult time for the world, on which the United States is trying to impose a policy of armaments and political-economic confrontation.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, USSR Council of Ministers' Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko held talks with leaders from the fraternal socialist countries, with envoys from third world countries and with Western politicians.

It is understandable why these talks have aroused such great interest in international society. World press agencies are commenting on the length of time the exchanges of opinion on the most minute details of these meetings have taken. Thus, the Moscow talks have become a meaningful barometer measuring international relations.

It is understandable that the circumstances of these talks were special. The exchanges of opinion and the atmosphere of the talks have been dictated by feelings of respect after the death of Leonid Brezhnev. What is more, politicians never hold talks that are devoid of meaning. Therefore, if one tries to draw a conclusion from these talks, one can say that the huge majority of the politicians who came to Moscow have expressed their awareness of the fact that the world has reached a turning point. Either the will for preserving detente, for dialogue and for developing cooperation emerges victorious, or the world will head toward confrontation and an escalation of the arms race.

The unity of the socialist countries and their will to develop cooperation with countries that have other systems has been fully confirmed. Representatives of developing countries like Indira Gandhi, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and many others have expressed their desire to develop peaceful dialogue and cooperation. A meaningful barometer is presented by the statements made by many Western politicians such as Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau and French Premier Mauroy, who have explained their aim to widen their countries' political and economic contacts with the Soviet Union.

This is a clear signal aimed at the Reagan administration's policy up to now. Western Europe does not want trade restrictions with the East because it sees a return to the policy of detente as being in its interests. During his talk with U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov stressed that "the USSR, consistently leading a policy of peace, is ready to develop relations with the United States on the principles of complete equality, noninterference and mutual respect, in the interests of both states and for the sake of healing the international situation."

This offer was made at a time when more voices are being heard in the United States after the congressional elections criticizing the confrontational course of the Reagan administration's foreign policy. These voices are also being heard among Republicans. Thus it is that Robert Dole, a key Republican senator who heads the Senate Finance Committee, has expressed his support for the elimination of all trade restrictions with the Soviet Union. The journal of commerce and commercial [as published], the official paper of U.S. economic circles, wrote the following in an editorial on 16 November: "The time has come to completely revise our approach toward trade with the Soviet Union and to get onto the road to realism." THE NEW YORK TIMES criticizes the nuclear superiority of the Soviet Union over the United States. The daily writes that "Reagan needed to make propaganda attacks on the USSR in order to justify his policy of setting the arms race in motion and of U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union and other sovereign states."

Commenting on Reagan's lifting of sanctions against West European firms who are supplying equipment for the construction of the Siberian pipeline, some observers of the American scene are wondering whether the President has only changed the tone of his policy, or whether the change in its tone will also be accompanied by a change in its course.

A huge amount of the attention of commentators has been drawn to the fact that Foreign Minister Huang Hua, the leader of the Chinese delegation at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, has extended his stay until Wednesday and will hold a meeting with the Soviet foreign minister.

The USSR's stance in this matter has always been consistent. Leonid Brezhnev proposed many times to the Chinese a normalization of the relations between both states on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests. The presence of a key representative of the PRC Government in Moscow, the first contact between both governments at this level since 1969, is considered meaningful.

World press agencies are quoting the speeches of some politicians after their return from Moscow, including that of FRG President Karl Carstens. The FRG president has stressed "the Soviet leader's broad knowledge of international problems and his honest approach to them." REUTERS writes that the many meetings between Yuriy Andropov and politicians who have come to Moscow is an indication that "he will play a large personal role in continuing and developing Soviet foreign policy."

What kind of response will the consistent Soviet offer of dialogue and cooperation meet with in the United States and in the trouble spots of the world? Probably no one has any doubt that averting the threat of confrontation and war in the world will not be an easy process. Relations between the two powers, the USSR and the United States, have a key influence on any improvement in the current unfavorable international situation. The shape of these relations will have a bearing on the world situation. The Soviet Union's stance has been and is clear. The U.S. President cannot ignore the fact that the nations of the world and such a large segement of his own community have had enough of his confrontation and armaments course. Today the political barometer in the world is rising toward overcoming contradictions, not deepening them.

CEAUSESCU CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDONESIA

Meets With Suharto 23 Nov

AU231949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES 23/11/1982 -- The second round of official talks took place on Tuesday, November 23, between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, which passed under the sign of mutual esteem, respect and understanding, in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

The two presidents examined a series of main aspects of the current international situation, and exchanged opinions on questions facing mankind at present and on the ways of solving them, opinions which brought to the fore identical or close points of view. The talks between the Romanian and Indonesian heads of state also highlighted the two countries' wish to expand and intensify their cooperation at the United Nations, in other international fora, within the Group of 77, and at the meetings of the non-aligned countries. In that context, stress was laid on the need for an enhanced role of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries in the struggle for a democratic settlement, in the spirit of peace and collaboration, of the major problems confronting mankind.

Romania's and Indonesia's determination was reiterated to strengthen their cooperation in the international arena for the assertion of the policy of detente, independence, understanding and peace among nations.

After the talks, upon the request of the representatives of the Indonesian press, radio and television, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

We have discussed in the main about peace and a new international economic order, the grounding of interstate relations on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs.

Together with President Suharto, we reached the conclusion that we should strengthen our cooperation on an international plane as well, and so contribute to the resolution of the complex international issues.

Departs 24 Nov

AU240832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu yesterday visited the park and museum complex "Beautiful Minature Indonesia" and participated in a traditional ceremony given in honor of the high-ranking guests.

A short time ago, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left Indonesia.

CONSTANTIN REPLACES ONESCU AS GURTU CHAIRMAN

AU231629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] held a plenum today. The agenda included organizational measures. The plenary proceedings were attended by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The plenum released Comrade Cornel Onescu from the Central Council, the Executive Committee and Bureau and from the post of chairman of the GURTU Central Council. The plenum appointed Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, to the GURTU Central Committee and elected him as member of the Executive Committee and Bureau and chairman of the GURTU Central Council.

RESULTS OF 21 NOV LOCAL ELECTIONS RELEASED

AU231951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/11/1982 -- The communique of the Romanian State Council released on November 23 comprises the following returns of elections of deputies to the municipal people's councils, the peoples councils of Bucharest municipality, of the towns and communes, held on Sunday, November 21.

Of the 57,524 constituencies for the municipal people's councils, the people's councils of Bucharest municipality, of the towns and communes, the councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front advanced 316 nominations, of which in 45,898 constituencies there were two candidates for one seat, and in 6,938 constituencies -- three nominations for a seat. They elected 67,563 deputies of whom 2,851 to the municipal people's councils, 453 to the people's councils of the sectors of Bucharest municipality, 4,517 to the town people's councils and 49,715 to the commune people's councils.

Six commune constituencies are vacant, since none of the nominees aggregated at least half plus one of the ballots cast. New elections will be held in the vacant constituencies within the interval of time stipulated by Art 89 of the electoral law of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The total number of voters, according to the lists, was of 16,404,710. Ballots cast: 16,403,394 (99.99 per cent).

15,890,958 persons voted the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. 512,368 voted against. 68 ballots were annulled.

SDUF Assesses Returns

AU231953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/11/1982 -- A meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] was held on November 22.

The Executive Bureau heard a report on the results of the November 21 elections of deputies to the people's councils at the level of commune, city, municipality and of District of Bucharest municipality.

The Executive Bureau noted with particular satisfaction that nearly the entire electorate participated, nearly 99.99 percent, exerting to the full the constitutional right to choose their representatives to the local bodies of the state power and administration. In agreement with the exigencies of the Romanian socialist democracy, in 91.8 percent of all constituencies there were several nominations for one seat of deputy, thus citizens being given a chance to elect to the people's councils the best workers, peasants, intellectuals, men and women, young and old, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationality, industrious working people with initiative, that are devoted to the interests of the masses, active militants for the implementation of the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, for the advancement of the homeland to new stages of socialist progress and civilization.

The Executive Bureau assessed highly the fact that the huge majority of voters chose the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, thus declaring for unswerving implementation of the party's programmes, as materialized in the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the RCP, in the targets of the present quinquennium whose implementation is decisive for the future of Socialist Romania.

The communique of the meeting highlights that through their results the elections have proved the unanimous approval, by all the citizens, of the country's foreign policy, of the policy aiming at a development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all the states of the world, at solving the litigious problems by means of negotiations, at achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, at instatement of new relations of mutual respect and equality in the international life, apt to ensure a climate of detente, security and cooperation among all the peoples. Through its vote the Romanian people has asserted once more its resolve to unite all its forces and to collaborate widely with the nations struggling for the supreme human right: the right to life, to freedom and dignity, to peace.

ROMANIA'S HUNGARIANS COMPLAIN OF SUPPRESSION

AU221540 Vienna KUPIER in German 20 Nov 82 p 3

[Wolfgang Broer exclusive report from Transylvania: Hungarians in Romania Also Appeal to Kreisky"]

[Text] An ethnic group threatened with cultural extinction has now addressed a dramatic appeal to several Western states, including Austria and Chancellor Kreisky -- the Hungarian minority in Romania. The Hungarian intelligentsia in Romania requests the establishment of an independent international commission to examine its desperate situation. The memorandum, which will be handed over to Chancellor Kreisky next Monday, had immediate consequences for its signatories. They were arrested, brutally interrogated and not all of them have yet been released.

In the memorandum, which reached Vienna through various channels, the representatives of the Western and neutral states at the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid are urgently requested to exert their influence on the Bucharest government to stop the "process of Romanization which threatens the existence of 2 million Hungarians."

The pressure that weighs on the Hungarian minority can be deduced from the catalog of demands attached to the memorandum. Here are a few literal quotations from this catalog:

The Attached Catalog of Demands

-- Hungarian-language kindergartens and schools should be reopened;

-- Hungarian-language orphanages and schools for Hungarian handicapped should be established to put an end to the current practice of placing children speaking Hungarian in Romanian-language institutions in order to Romanize them;

-- Every Romanian citizen should be permitted to travel to Hungary without restrictions. Hungarians from Romania should be permitted to study in Hungary;

-- An end should be put to the practice of Romanian customs officials confiscating all Hungarian cultural assets on flimsy pretexts;

-- The Romanian authorities should not automatically regard Hungarian intellectuals as suspicious and should not expose them to consistent surveillance and harassment merely because they are Hungarians.

Equal Use of Languages

In the total of 10 demands the main points requested are cultural autonomy, equal use of languages in daily life and before the authorities, and equal opportunities in professional life. Self-administration in areas where the Hungarian population is in the majority and the "appropriate" participation of the Hungarian minority in the Romanian Government are also categorically requested. There are vehement protests about the existing practice of forcibly settling Romanians in areas where the Hungarian population is in the majority and in districts and towns that are purely Hungarian. But the Hungarian intellectuals, who immediately had to pay for this desperate appeal for help with imprisonment and interrogations, explicitly note: "It is our deep conviction that the two ethnic groups can live side by side -- nay, even together -- if they are only ready to regard each other as equal partners."

Relations between Budapest and Bucharest are tense because of Romania's minority policy.

Intellectuals Arrested

PM231201 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] We have learned from a reliable source that poet Geza Szocs, philosopher A. Ara-Kovacs and Prof Karoly Toth and his wife, all of whom are intellectuals of Hungarian origin, were arrested by the Romanian authorities in Cluj and Oradea between 5 and 7 November. They are accused of being responsible for a samizdat magazine published in Hungarian and entitled ELLENPONTOK. Mr Ara-Kovacs and Mr and Mrs Toth were released after 5 days of questioning during which they were subjected to violence. The Romanian authorities told them, however, that they would be prosecuted for treason and could not leave the city. On the other hand there is no news of poet Szocs.

The magazine ELLENPONTOK, published for the first time in December 1981, often showed interest in the situation of the Hungarian minority in Transylania.

SCINTEIA: 'True Fraternity'

AU221320 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 21 November 1982 carries on page 2 a four-stanza poem by Laszlo Miklos, an ethnic Hungarian, translated into Romanian by Victor Tulbure, in which the poet notes that when President Ceausescu visits the Hungarian-speaking area he is welcomed with "red carnations, a clean and just soul, an honest mind and feelings of love." In illustration of this there is a picture alongside the poem in which Ceausescu is offered carnations and a handshake at a welcoming ceremony.

The poem and the picture are followed by a 900-word article by SCINTEIA correspondent I.D. Kiss entitled "Shoulder to Shoulder" dealing with industrial-agricultural development and the modernization of Cristuru Secuiesc, one of Harghita County's major towns in the Hungarian-speaking area. The author reports on an interview he had with the town's mayor, Iosif Pakot, who stated that "this is the city of change, of the socialist change that has spread all over our country. We can assert with certainty that this stage began in 1971 when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu visited us. It was in August when the party secretary general assured us that here in Cristuru Secuiesc new production capacities would be built. The words spoken by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at that time have become true."

The mayor is also said to have stressed that "due to the generous assistance by specialists from all over the country, our town has been linked with the source of the unprecedented great socialist changes of the current years. One by one modern industrial and agricultural units have been built."

The author sates that more than 600 new apartments, a new water supply station, a new school and new bridges were built in the past 2 years. "In the past 2 years alone the town residents, Romanians and Hungarians, carried out work worth more than 33 million lei." He stresses that when talking to Romanian- or Hungarian-speaking people in that area, they emphasize that "we are always shoulder to shoulder" and that "these are not just big words, but a reality of our days -- the true fraternity between the citizens of our united fatherland."

ANDREI RECEIVES PERUVIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU191954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1982 -- The Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, received on November 19 Jose Pablo Moran, ambassador, undersecretary of state for economic affairs and integration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the delegation of the Republic of Peru to the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Peruvian Commission for the Development of Bilateral Economic Relations.

Aspects of the relations between the two countries were discussed on the occasion, with emphasis on the existence of broad possibilities of dynamizing and amplifying them according to the understandings covenanted during the summit meetings and talks. Current international questions were also approached and the mutual wish was stressed to intensify the cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, in the resolution of the big issues facing mankind.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU201910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1982 -- The proceedings of the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Peruvian Commission for the Development of Bilateral Economic Relations concluded in Bucharest on Saturday, November 20.

New actions were agreed upon during the session conducive to the increase and diversification of goods exchanges on mutually advantageous bases, to the development of industrial and technical cooperation in domains of joint interest. These measures were included in the protocol of the session signed at the end of the proceedings by the co-chairmen of the commission -- Ion Constantin, deputy minister of the machine-tools industry, power engineering and electronics, and Jose Pablo Moran, ambassador, undersecretary of state for economic questions and integration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Peru. Likewise, the two chief delegates signed the agreement in social insurance between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Peru.

DOLANC CONTINUES ITALIAN VISIT, MEETS BERLINGUER

LD231944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for internal affairs, who is on an official visit to Rome, had talks today with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI [Italian Communist Party]. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the relations between the LCY and PCI and on relations between the two countries. They also discussed issues of international relations and of the international communist movement.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini and Ugo Pecchioli, members of the PCI Directorate; and Marko Kosin, SFRY ambassador in Rome, also took part in the talks.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA 23 NOV

LD232326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG) — With the signing of a protocol on trade in goods and services for 1983 the Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks led by Borivoje Djordjevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, and Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, together with their associates ended in Belgrade today.

Next year the volume in goods and services in both directions is expected to reach a volume worth $370 million.

Atanas Ginev was received by Dr Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade. On this occasion they discussed the broader possibilities for promoting economic relations between the two countries.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES VIEW FOREIGN POLICY, TRADE

LD232306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG) — Current issues of Yugoslavia's international relations and foreign policy and the transformation of our foreign trade network abroad were the most important subjects of today's joint session of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber and of the Committee for Economic Relations with other countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly. The session was chaired by committees' chairmen Branko Jovetic and Asan Kerin.

The session heard reports on the recent visit by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Czechoslovakia and on the visit by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Iran as well as on recent visits to our country by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of Libya; Mengistu Haile Mariam, head of the Ethiopian state; and Yasir 'Arafat, PLO leader. It was stressed that the talks held on the occasion of these visits represent a useful exchange of views and provided fresh incentives to the development of relations between Yugoslavia and these countries. It was mentioned in paticular that in the talks with distinguished guests from nonaligned countries reference was made to the movement's activities in the preparation for the forthcoming summit in New Delhi and the development of comprehensive, in particular economic, cooperation.

The basis for a debate on the transformation of our foreign trade network abroad was provided by the analyses of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the number, activities and efficiency of these missions. Recalling that at the moment there are in the world 1,084 missions of our work organizations (excluding the joint economic missions) and 92 bank missions, that they employ 16,318 persons, Asan Kerim, chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with other countries of the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, pointed out that all relevant organs in the country should be interested in their efficiency and destiny. In addition to some results in strengthening efficiency through pooling, the network of Yugoslav missions abroad remains too large, fragmented, unprofitable, inefficient, expensive, weak as regards cadres, without joint activities and above all missions are in competition among themselves. Words of severe criticism of the situation in the network and of the behavior of work organizations which have missions abroad were voiced also by the delegates who took part in the debate and it was therefore demanded that business results, above all exports business, be the basic criterion not only for the existence of a mission but also for the remuneration of people working in it.

FEC SENDS 1983 BUDGET FIGURES TO ASSEMBLY

LD232102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the draft submitted to the SFRY Assembly today, the total expenditure of the federal budget in 1983 will be set at 223,911,200,000 dinars.

Source income of the federation amounting to 132,615,100,000 dinars will be used, it is proposed, to cover part of the total volume of expenditure. The difference between the overall volume of expenditure and the amount of source income, 91,296,100,000 dinars, will be met by contributions from the republics and provinces.

The envisaged volume of federal budget expenditure in 1983 represents the point of departure for coordinating the standpoints of the republics and provinces in the SFRY Assembly. Experience shows that the final version of the federal budget does not vitally differ from the draft proposed by the Federal Executive Council.

The federal budget allocates, on the basis of legal regulations, funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army amounting to 5.8 percent of Yugoslavia's realized national income, according to current prices. The draft federal budget for 1983 sets these funds at a lower level than envisaged by the law. Allocations are set, that is, at 134,647,000,000 dinars, whereas the percentage of 5.2 [figure as received] would give 173,172,000,000 dinars. This is 23.3 percent less than would accord with the application of the set percentage in relation to the assessed level of national income in 1983.

Additional funds for the economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo amounts to 21.5 billion dinars, and nearly 44 billion dinars will be allocated for wartime disability pensions. Less than 18 billion dinars will be allocated for the work of the federal organs, according to the draft federal budget, which represents 13 percent less than in 1982.

The federation derives its income chiefly from part of basic sales tax. This sum amounts to over 95 billion dinars from customs and import duties, (?calculating) on an income of 32 billion dinars, and on the individual incomes of the federal organs and organizations of 3.4 billion. The difference is of course "covered" by contributions from the republics and provinces, which in 1989 [date as received] should exceed 91 billion dinars.

RESOLUTION ON 1983 SOCIAL PLAN SUBMITTED

LD232138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- The goal of economic policy in 1983 is to create conditions for a resolute confrontation with the great difficulties but also, at the same time, to create prerequisites to begin to find a way out of the crisis situation, the draft resolution on the implementation of the 1983 social plan of Yugoslavia, submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today, stresses.

Our economic situation is weighted down by difficulties which demand that we rely chiefly on our own forces and that in all of society and in associated labor measures and activities be taken which will lead to greater organization and rationality, to farreaching changes in behavior and greater responsibility. The draft economic resolution for next year also notes that many of our difficulties have arisen due to the serious curbing of self-managing economic activity, responsibility and risks, the curbing of economic, and in particular market, laws along with a growth in administrative measures, voluntarist decisionmaking and influence but also due to a widespread concept that one can live well also without relevant efforts and work. Precisely for this reason, the authors of the resolution believe, 1983 should mark a turning point in the direction of the practical reaffirmation of all the elements of our self-managing system and other constitutional orientations.

Despite all the difficulties, broader possibilities and prospects are opening up, the resolution says. This should represent a new quality and make it possible to overcome the difficulties in the years to come. True enough, many limitations, administrative restrictions, shortages of some types of goods and even a reduction in consumption as a whole cannot be avoided. This will not, however, be a linear policy of restricting and closing the prospects because at the same time numerous new opportunities are being opened up for the working people and associated labor in order that, with their initiatives and efficiency, greater production, exports and better use of potentials, they might acquire more, above all the organizations of associated labor which export more. They will also be able to dispose of their income in a more independent manner in order to ensure reproduction. Conditions are also being created from a large number of educated cadres to obtain jobs and for many citizens to begin to resolve their housing problems along with social aid...

All this, along with the regular repayment of debt, the struggle for greater stability and gradual increases in the competitive ability of our economy should again establish and consolidate our international position and prestige which have been considerably shaken in recent years.

By taking measures to implement the tasks laid down in the resolution, a growth in the social product of about 1 percent should be realized next year, in industrial production of about 2 percent, in agricultural production by about 2.5 percent, of exports of goods and services by about 9 percent and in the convertible currency area by about 20 percent and imports of raw material and production material from the same area by about 4 percent. An increase in employment of 2 percent is also expected. In order to realize this, the planners count on reducing the volume of consumption by about 10 percent and, within this framework, of investments by 20 percent, and general and joint consumption by about 10 percent. Material reserves should increase by about 20 percent.

Self-managing organizations and communities will determine their personal income policy on the basis of the realized, not planned, net income. In this sense, personal incomes can be increased only on the basis of the results of the business activity, that is, of the net income realized. This is established by periodical accounts and final accounts.

In the first quarter of 1983, the funds paid for net personal incomes cannot be higher than the funds which could be paid in the last quarter of 1982 and in line with the growth in the net income. Funds for personal incomes of workers in production and service activities can grow nominally, by at least 2 percent more slowly than the growth in net income. For workers in social activities this growth must be seven index points slower than the growth in personal incomes in the economy of a respublic or province and for workers in banks, insurance institutes, self-managing interest communities, chambers of economy, general associations, business communities and organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations. Personal incomes should grow at least 9 percent more slowly than the growth in personal incomes in the economy of a republic and province.

Republics and provinces, in line with their powers, will take measures to ensure the implementation of established policy in 1983 through social compacts and self-managing agreements on the acquisition and disposition of income and distribution for personal income and, if needed, also by adopting relevant regulations. Should this not be done relevant federal legislation will be adopted.

MAMULA, MILITARY COUNCIL MEET, REVIEW BUDGET

LD181902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the military council was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. A number of matters in the sphere of cadre policy in the armed forces were reviewed and it was concluded that [words indistinct] assessment of the results of work achieved and the qualities of officers demonstrated in their work should become the most important criterion for promotion of active military personnel in service and the motive for greater efforts in work and in carrying out tasks.

A review was also made of measures to enable the armed forces to be even more successfully incorporated into the policy of the general efforts by our social community to overcome the present economic difficulties. The council assessed that the rationalization and economy measures undertaken in the armed forces over the last 2 years have yielded very good results and enabled considerable savings to be made in all forms of consumption, particularly energy consumption. It was concluded, however, that in the armed forces maximum efforts will also be made in the future to achieve further savings so that the Yugoslav People's Army might make the greatest possible contribution to the country's economic stabilization.

SEVEN CHARGED WITH COUNTERREVOLUTION IN KOSOVO

AU172047 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] It was announced in Pristina today that the following have been charged with the crimes of counterrevolution, endangering the social system and undermining the economic foundations of our country: Osman Selmani, chief of the business administration center of the AgroKosovo office in Belgrade; Mehmet Busi and (Ljasiv Trijeziju), directors of the AgroKosovo-Komerc organization in Pristina; Remiz Jola, director of the Trepcakomerc organization in Titova Mitrovica; Rodoljub Vukasovic, director of the Munich branch of the Pristina Eksimkos organization, and Dzemajil Dzara, employee of the same branch; and Cenan Dalimuna, director of the equipment sector of the Eksimkos Organization. All the accused will appear at a trial tomorrow.

In recent days, investigation proceedings have been initiated against Ilijaz Kazi, president of the management committee of the AgroKosovo organization, who is being held in detention.